# Carolina Observer.

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**English, Latin, and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS,**

TOGETHER with Theological and Miscellaneous Works, *at HALF PRICE*, may be had at the store of H. W. Ayer, if applied for immediately.

*September* 16, 1828. 89-2w.

**A Teacher wanted.**

A Gentleman, who can come well recommended, is wanted to take charge of the Hay Mount Academy, in Fayetteville Applications, (if by letter, post paid,) may be made to the Editor of the Observer. Sept 18.

**To Rent.**

I WILL rent that Store, formerly Duncan Thompson's, adjoining the Store at present occupied by Jas. Kyle. LOUIS D. HENRY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18—89 2w

*JUST PUBLISHED.*

**ALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK,**

FOR

**1829.**

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18.

**Mallett's Mill**

is now in operation, and in order to receive Grain upon the customary rates, for grinding and cleaning

Fayetteville, *Sept* 1, 1828. 87tf.


*From the Raleigh Register.*

CARLTON—NUMBER 20.

*The rights of Farmers in an open Trade.*

Difficulties are apt to present themselves on the subject of a Railroad: a subject of such a vital importance to the rights of our people in an open commerce, that every perplexity should, if possible, be made to disappear, and every agitating doubt put to rest. It is our intention distinctly to mark some of these difficulties, and to remove the objections with which they embarrass the subject.

It is sometimes asked, Why, if we construct a Railroad, is it not better to make it of iron at once, instead of wood, which soon goes to decay, and then the expense must be renewed?

To this two answers are to be given, which, even separately, or at least combined, we think must decide the question. First, then, in the most favorable circumstances, where iron is cheapest, and such works are done with the greatest advantage as to the price of labour and skill of workmanship, a mile of iron Railway costs ten thousand dollars. This we know upon the best authority. Strickland was sent to England by the "Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvement," on purpose to examine such works, to give exact descriptions, and to learn the cost of them. He calculates the expense of a mile of iron Railway, the road being a single one, from authorities on which implicit reliance is to be placed. He is himself a civil engineer and architect, and he specifies all the particulars to be charged, in a manner perfectly satisfactory. According to him, such work is not done in England for less than $10,000 a mile. In North Carolina a mile of wooden Railway can be made for three thousand dollars, with as much certainty and regularity as we can build houses, make wagons or erect bridges. We have endeavored to ascertain how long the heart of pine will last in the ground, and by experience, it will endure fifteen years at least.—To be safe, however, we shall take a less number than this, and shall suppose it to continue sound twelve years. From the statements already made, the difference between the original cost of a mile of iron Railway in England, and of wooden Railway in North Carolina, is seven thousand dollars. Had we the sum of ten thousand dollars in hand, for making a mile of Railway, it is better for us to construct it of wood, for such a sum as three thousand dollars, and keep the remaining sum of seven thousand dollars, at interest for twelve years. For simple interest at six per ct. in twelve years yields a sum of five thousand and forty dollars, of which three thousand only are necessary to renew the Railway, leaving two thousand and forty dollars of profit. The interest then upon the difference of costs in the two roads, being a great deal more than necessary for renewing the road, when the old one shall have gone to decay, it is evident that upon no principle of economy would we be justifiable in making it of iron. This is so plain, that it is presumed all will at once see the question decided by it in behalf of a wooden Railroad in preference to iron.

We might have allowed a considerably larger sum than $3,000 for a mile of wooden Railway, and yet by the same method of calculation, we should find the argument to stand good. For instance if we had allowed the Railway of timber to cost four thousand dollars instead of three, still the interest of the difference between that and ten thousand, for twelve years, would be four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars, which is more than enough to replace the road at the end of the time.

We have made the supposition that the money was upon simple interest. But it would be perfectly easy to let it run upon compound interest, by turning the interest into principal from year to year, and then the principal, as is well known, would double itself in less than twelve years. The result of this evidently is, that at the expiration of twelve years, we should have seven thousand dollars instead of five thousand and forty for renewing the railway, which would be enough to make two miles of such work instead of one.

Had we taken 15 or 20 years as the duration of the best heart of pine, which abounds through the first hundred miles from the sea, the interest, both simple and compound upon the difference of cost in the wooden and iron Railroad, must be much greater. But in this, as in all past instances of calculation, which have ever been exhibited in these numbers, it has been our determination, and we take pleasure in reflecting that it has been so, to place them upon such principles as every man might see to be safe and unexceptionable.

In Great Britain and other countries older than our own, no such reasons prevail in favor of wooden Railways. Forests do not abound as with us, and timber is a rare and expensive article. In such circumstances a true economy determines the question in behalf of iron, and that is the material of which their Railways are constructed.

2. Another reason concurring in the preference of wood to iron is, that to a Railway of the latter material, a fund must be provided at first too large for the ability of the people. Had it not appeared certain that Railways could be made in our State for less than ten thousand dollars a mile, no proposition ever would have been urged or sustained by the writer of these essays, to adopt this mode of internal improvement. For the want of such commercial channels as Rivers, Railways and Canals, our State is in a depressed and impoverished condition. This lays all very expensive methods of improvement under a complete interdict with us. It is because we can carry it on at first by means of the Railway at so small a rate as three thousand dollars a mile, for so great a distance over a country almost level, that it is no longer doubtful whether we can bear the expense. The first hundred miles being completed upon terms so easy, become a labor-saving machine or a capital, to aid us in executing the rest without enlarging the Railroad fund raised annually by the people. This would be true, though a mile of road should afterwards cost such a sum as 6000 dollars through the hilly country. It is surprising in the history of such business, how large an amount is accumulated in a year on a commercial thoroughfare, by a small toll upon the ton.—The annual collections upon a hundred miles of the Erie Canal at present, are more than 200,000 dollars. It is probable that upon the hundred miles next to Albany, at the lower end of the canal, the real proportion of the whole revenue is not less than 250,000 dollars per annum. There is no extravagance in the supposition, that the first 140 miles from Raleigh to the sea, would, by the same rate of toll, amount to 50 or even 70,000 dollars a year.

If we consider, then, the interest upon the difference of the cost, in making a Railway of wood and of iron, it must be obvious that an immense waste of funds would be incurred in the present situation of our country, were we to use the iron material instead of timber. But beside this, if a Railway be attainable upon any terms, except those of the iron structure, the prospect of opening to the people a free access to the commerce of the world by this method, must be relinquished as hopeless. Nor from all the views which we can take of this subject, in which we are so deeply interested, does it appear that other means are practicable, by rendering any of our rivers navigable, or by digging Canals, for extricating ourselves from the oppressive and ruinous restrictions that are galling us, and subduing the spirits of our people.—Thus cramped and trammelled in every effort, and our enterprise repulsed by invincible obstructions that meet us at every point, how can it be otherwise than that our natural growth must be checked, our strength wither, and our stature dwindle into a comparatively feeble and mortifying inferiority. But happily we need not now abandon ourselves to this diminutive unimportance and this wretched despondency. It is certainly within our power, by an effort no greater than is necessary to give it the name of an enterprize, to open ourselves a free and ample passage to all the privileges of a commercial and flourishing State. If we place any value upon such privileges, could we ask them upon conditions more obvious and easy than such as are within our power? He who imagines or asserts them to be beyond our reach, has never computed them. If they are to be purchased at all, what is the price which every man will pronounce it reasonable for him to give? We ask not his opinion to be proportioned to the magnitude of the advantages to himself and the State. Let him but name such a sum that it shall not call up a blush to repeat it, and we will almost venture to affirm, at least we sincerely believe, that it will be greater than is requisite for accomplishing the object.

But what is the method to which many resort to maintain what we cannot but apprehend to be a preconceived opposition to every measure which can be presented to them in the form of internal improvement, to every one at least that has for its object the relief of the great body of the people from the privations and restrictions that oppress them? Every such plan must undoubtedly be framed upon an extended and comprehensive scale. No sooner is it exhibited to their consideration, than without an attempt to reduce their views of it to something definite and certain, that with correctness of judgment they may estimate its merits, they instantly fly to the suggestions of an averse mind and a vague imagination, speak largely of the immeasurable funds that would be necessary to carry it into effect, and resolutely escape from every attempt to expose the wild errors of their exaggerated and terrified and misshapen conceptions. It is to avoid such a mode as this of arriving at conclusions, that the subject of Railways in general, and a Central Railway in particular, has been examined so circumstantially, and explained so particularly that an attentive mind cannot fail to comprehend it, and see both its usefulness and practicability, without a plea left that the fund necessary, can be attended with the least inconvenience to the people, or to the poorest individual in the country. If there be a man who looks into these things, who takes an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the subject, and who still goes abroad among the people, positively and confidently proclaiming that such a work will cost an immensity of money, who avails himself of the darkness and diffidence of the public mind, to make others believe that it is utterly impossible without taxing the people to an enormous and intolerable amount, is there any fair ground upon which such a man can assert to himself the attributes of candour in opinion, and of a sincere and active wish for the prosperity of the State? If there be a man who has an opportunity to know that North Carolina has an excellent harbour upon the middle of her coast, situated almost exactly where she could wish it, if the Almighty should grant her a wish upon the subject; if he may know too that all which is necessary to raise this into a commercial city is to direct upon it the trade of the State, now under a most miserable oppression for want of such a trade, can he smother such a truth within his own bosom, and go forth among the people, and say that it is nothing but a fancy, when there is not an individual in the State who with the opportunity of knowledge will deny the fact? If there be one among us who may know, that all which is necessary to direct upon this seaport the commerce of fifteen counties lying round the waters of Albemarle and Pamtico, is to widen and deepen a Canal already existing, the distance of two or three miles, so as to open it for steamboats from all those counties, how can such a man with consistency still persist to keep back this most important and certain fact from his neighbors, and to speak of the difficulties of concentrating the commerce of that as well as other parts of the State upon such a seaport, as though nature had not already done so large a part of the work to our hand?

Again, if there be one to whom it is actually known or to whom it is perfectly easy to know, that the free commerce of the State with the whole world can be thrown open, and directed upon the same seaport, by the construction of a Railroad, the first hundred miles of which shall cost less than 2700 or at the uttermost, three thousand dollars a mile, and at so small a rate as 40 cents a year upon each taxable individual throughout the State, how can this man continue to hold up the expense of such a work with the most exaggerating discouragement to the people, as though it were to be attended with a demand upon them for millions unknown, and of unlimited and endless taxation? It may be replied to all this, that from every thing which has ever been said upon the Railroad as a mode of internal improvement, no such evidence has ever appeared to him as is here supposed to prove its expediency. If there be those among us who, after taking an opportunity to look into the subject, continue to say that their information is yet unsatisfactory, or that it is from such a source that they cannot feel safe in relying upon it, it yet remains to enquire, how such persons, if any such there be, can persevere to dishearten the people from every attempt to obtain information, by such methods and from such sources as shall be unquestionable?

Will it be pretended by such men, that a mart of trade upon our coast, a concentration of the commerce of the State, and a relief from almost the whole expense of transportation, are too contemptible a subject to deserve their notice, or in their opinion the consideration of the people? Will they venture to declare it openly, that these are not objects of such magnitude, and incalculable interest, that if there is the least prospect or probability of accomplishing them, the means ought to be applied with as little delay as possible for ascertaining that they are attainable, and upon what terms? If such are their views, let them come forth and openly avow them, and we shall be at no difficulty to estimate the interest they take in the welfare of the country, and in the prosperity of the people. The object before us, is the most effectual means of elevating the State, by elevating every man in it to privileges which he does not now enjoy. It is the great body of the people whose interests are here immediately concerned.—It is to open the channels of a free trade to themselves and their children.—It is the just rights of the people of North Carolina, in an open trade, for which we plead, and we do not hesitate to say, that it is a cause which those who espouse it upon enlarged and enlightened principles will feel it a glory to sustain. It is not the cause of the rich and the able only. It is the poor man, and the man of small resources, who is to have the means of growth and property put in his power.—The wealthy and the able can get along as things are now, through every difficulty, and too many of these are trying to make it be believed, that all is best as it is. But let any plain man look into this matter, and he will see, that were a Canal or a Railroad from the sea to pass within a few miles of him, with a small wagon, and one or two horses, he could in a few hours, with all the little articles he could collect together, have access to the market of the world. Then the men of wealth and ability would from year to year have a certain and regular market, and the extortioner would no longer have it in his power to exact unreasonable and ruinous prices from the poor, unfortunate and distressed. Let the people then of all conditions, enter into this subject with a determination to probe it to the bottom. Let us not too easily listen to the prejudiced representations of men who meet us with nothing but round assertions and positive opinions. Let us be assured that there are multitudes of us, permitting ourselves to be too much influenced and overawed by such imposing practices, who are better qualified to understand, and resolve correctly upon the subject for ourselves, than many who without reasons pertinent to the case, and often for such as are altogether frivolous, assume to be the guides and instructors of public opinion. CARLTON.

*Sept.* 12, 1828.

*Boston, Sept.* 3.

*The Benjamin Franklin Steamer.*—We were gratified with the arrival yesterday of the new steamer Benjamin Franklin, Captain Bunker, which came into port at half past nine o'clock, and anchored off the end of Central wharf. She had fifty passengers, and the records of the Merchants' Hall inform us that she was seventeen hours and fifty-four minutes in making her trip from Providence to Boston, a distance of 230 miles, averaging about 13 miles per hour, including a detention at Newport. She is, we believe, the first steam vessel, of any magnitude, which has attempted the navigation of Cape Cod, and her arrival was welcomed by a throng of spectators on the wharves. She has three masts, and her appearance on the water is splendid and imposing. She will haul in at the North side of Central wharf this morning, and remain there during the day for the reception of visiters.

We find in the Fredericksburg Herald, the following notice of the termination of the duties of the Commission for awarding the amount obtained by our Government from Great Britain, under the Treaty of Ghent, to indemnify those persons whose slaves were carried away by the British vessel. Presuming the statement to be authentic, we insert it:

The Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent closed their business in Washington on Saturday last,

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|---|---|
| The fund received from Great Britain, and paid into the Treasury of the United States, was - - - - | $1,204,980 00 |
| And the amount of awards to the different claimants for slaves and other property lost during the war, - | 1,197,422 18 |
| Leaving a balance of - - - - | $7,557 82 |

Which the Commissioners have awarded to be divided among the several claimants. The said balance will produce between 62 and 63 cents for each $100 in addition to the 25 per cent. which had been retained.

*September* 5, 1828.

In the Chester (Eng.) paper, we find an account of the celebration of an Anniversary at Wrexham, which is worthy of notice: "On Tuesday, the Ladies' Club held their annual meeting at the Bowling Green, Wrexham. After *hearing divine service*, the members took tea, *when dancing commenced*, and was kept up with great spirit through the evening."

*Boston, Sept.* 6.

A case of an attempt at suicide occurred in this city yesterday morning, which illustrates the great uncertainty of all human calculations, and the versatility of the human mind. A man who had determined, that he would not endure the whips and stings of fortune, and believed himself fatigued with bearing fardels, undertook to make his quietus, not with a bare bodkin, but with a penknife. Not happening to make the incision deep enough, and perhaps also, by a sort of prudential instinct, avoiding the jugular, he succeeded only in producing an ugly gash, which, though it alarmed his friends at first, was quietly sewed up by the doctor, to the great relief of the penitent plotter of self-murder. He asserts "that he had no idea that it would smart so," or he should have let fortune do her worst ere he had attempted a remedy so exceeding summary. He is likely to do well now, that is to say, so far as relates to bodily integrity, and it is to be hoped that he will not again cause the doctor and his friends unnecessary trouble and expense.

*Hillsborough, Sept.* 17.

At the Superior Court held in this place last week, Judge Ruffin presiding, Samuel Patton and Alexander Patton, indicted for conspiracy, and assault and battery on William Holt, were found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, pay all costs, and give bond with good behaviour for three years thereafter. This was a case of an unusually agravated and atrocious character. These two brother, Samuel and Alexander Patton, without any provocation whatever, went to the house of Capt. Holt, and under pretence of selling fish, decoyed him some distance from his house, when they fell upon him with clubs and beat him near unto death; even after he had become so faint as to find it necessary to take hold of the fence for support, they struck him three or four blows in his face. Two of his little sons, twelve or fifteen years of age, who came to his assistance, were also beaten, and one of them received a blow on his head which laid bare his skull. Capt. Holt is remarkable for his peaceful disposition, and for his correct deportment.

John T. Patterson, indicted for an attempt to commit a rape, was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and costs of suit.

Sherod, a slave belonging to Ezekiel Brewer, was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to receive fifteen lashes.

Harry, a slave of Samuel Kirkpatrick, was convicted of burglary; sentence of death was arrested by a motion for a new trial.

Stephen Tilley, indicted for the murder of his wife, was acquitted.—*Recorder.*

*From the New York Evening Post.*

The regular decrease of the majority for Gen. Metcalfe reminds us of an anecdote of a traveller whose talent for the marvellous seems to have been much of the same kind with that of Sir John Mandeville or Ferdinand Mendez Pinto in former times, or that of certain party newspapers at the present day. As he was once giving an account of the wonders he had witnessed in foreign lands, to a party of old acquaintances, he told them a story of a monkey he had seen in the East Indies with a tail three hundred yards long. The company exclaimed against this as altogether improbable, upon which the traveller corrected his story by observing, that although he would not undertake to be precise, it must have been at least a hundred yards in length, since it was doubled several times across the road. Still his hearers were not convinced, upon which the traveller shortened the monkey's tail to fifty yards, affirming that it could not be less, as it reached to the ground from the top of an uncommonly high tree, on which the animal sat. Even this was too long for the credulity of his friends, and the narrator, obligingly desirous of accommodating his story to their capacity of belief, kept reducing his estimate of the appendage until he had brought it to only ten feet. One of the company venturing to hint a doubt even of this estimate, the traveller turned to him in a great passion and asked him whether he would have the monkey without any tail at all?

Mr. Metcalfe is scarcely more fortunate than the East India animal, in being gradually dispoiled of the majority which the imagination of his friends bestowed upon him. Before the election, the Adams papers estimated it at fifteen thousand. It was a triumphant, an overwhelming majority. After the polls were opened, it was confidently announced at six thousand. Then it was reduced to four, and next to three thousand. This would not do, and it was accordingly diminished to two thousand five hundred—and here the Administration papers stuck for nearly a week, obstinately resisting any suggestions of the propriety of further reduction. Suddenly, however, they brought it down to fifteen hundred, and then to twelve hundred. At last it was only a handsome majority, and the Adams papers adhered to a handsome majority almost as long as they had done to their majority of 2500.

Finally the votes were counted, and it was announced that Mr. Metcalfe had only 709 votes more than his opponent. There did not appear to be much extravagance in this statement, but some obstinate doubters have been examining the original lists, and have discovered that Metcalfe's majority is only 609, and it has been suggested if a close examination was made, that it would turn out that he has no majority at all.

The Manager of the AMERICAN THEATRE, at NEW ORLEANS, offers for the best tragedy, to be produced by the first of October, 1829, a premium of *three hundred dollars*, with a benefit to the author on the fifth night. *One hundred and fifty dollars* and a benefit, are promised to the writer of the second in merit. The pieces must be forwarded, postage paid, to Mr. Caldwell, at New-Orleans.

The rust and the catterpillar are said to have injured the Cotton very much in the low country, both of Georgia and South Carolina.

A machine has been invented by Mr. Robert E. Hobart, of Montgomery county, Pa. by which a ton weight of horse shoes may be made in a day.

The annual income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who lately died in England, was no less than £25,000 sterling, or $111,000.

FROM THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

## SILK.

SIR:—As you have been furnished with a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to our last Congress, on the cultivation of Silk, it will be unnecessary, in giving the result of our limited experience in rearing the silk worm, to state any thing which is fully and explicitly exhibited in that publication.

On my way to New York last March, Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, who keeps the best kind of silk worm eggs for sale at $5 00 a package, was requested to forward by post a few to Alexandria P. O:—they came safe; and on the 16th of April they commenced hatching, This was immediately after the late frost, which had stript vegetation of its verdure, especially the mulberry of its leaves and buds: we tried lettuce; this they refused to feed on. Among a variety of other substitutes to sustain them we found they fed well on the young leaves of the sprouts of Black Haw, the bush having been cut down the preceding August; but the best substitute for the Mulberry, and that on which they fed freely and throve well, was the leaves of a shrub generally cultivated in the gardens in this section,—which puts out leaves much earlier than the Mulberry and which had measurably resisted the frost, known by the name of Snow Ball bush. We are now trying the experiment of feeding a few entirely on these leaves.

The early hatching of the eggs, and the situation of vegetation this spring, proves the necessity of keeping the eggs in a cool place and delaying the hatching until all danger of frost is over. The mulberry leaf should be of three or four inches expanse, when first fed; it is then not so watery; contains more nutriment, of course the worms are more healthy; nor is it so subject to curl in drying and thus prevent the worms from rising on their fresh food. The weather is then more uniformly temperate,—a uniform temperature being essentially necessary.

After the season enabled us to procure mulberry leaves, the worms progressed in the usual way, through their various stages, until their balls or cocoons were spun: they commenced spinning on the 15th day of May.

About this time, through the polite attention of the Hon. H. W. Conner, we received the publication on Silk, reported to and published by Congress. We would just remark here, as to fixing the worms for spinning their cocoons, that neither the chesnut leaves nor the hurdles are equal to the frames, as described in plate 2 and figure 4 of that publication; the frame affording a freer accession of air, more uniformity as to space, thereby affording better formed cocoons, and less danger of dupions or two worms working in the same ball.

As soon as the cocoons were perfectly formed, say in 6 or 8 days after the spinning commenced, we reeled *dry*, about three fourths of the silk off 15 cocoons and laid them on the table as the rest to test the difference of their cutting out. In the coming out of the moths and laying their eggs, there was no perceptible difference in the time, vigour, quantity or quality of the eggs:—the moths escaped much easier from those reeled, owing to their feet being impeded in the others by the remains of floss of the ball; and the cocoon at the opening being more thick and firm, the resistance was greater. So far, then, as this experiment goes, it proves a saving of three fourths of the outer and best silk, of all cocoons intended to be reserved for eggs; in doing which, dry, the crysalis appears to sustain no injury, nor to be retarded in its change to the moth or butterfly state. On the 9th of June they began to cut out, and laid their eggs the day after cutting out. In their depositing the eggs on paper or cloth every precaution is necessary to prevent their being too much crowded, or one egg laid measureably covering another: as we have found in all those eggs, the worms perished in hatching, not being able to extricate itself, owing to the additional firmness given to the lower shell by the adhesion of the one attached above; those eggs deposited in this way should be scraped off and laid away. As a preventive, in some measure, perhaps the best method to be adopted, as to their laying, is that represented in plate 1, and figure 5.

As to preserving the eggs in this climate through the months of June, July and Aug. and as a security against hatching, spread them thinly on plates,—Liverpool ware,—and suspend them in a cellar or cool place. A lower and more equable temperature is preserved by the plate, than can be on paper or cloth:—not one of ours on the plate has hatched.

### SECOND CROP OF SILK WORMS.

Owing to the uniform heat and dryness of the weather after the eggs were laid,—no rain having fallen and the thermometer ranging in the room from 75° to 86° at 2 o'clock P. M. and the table on which the first eggs were laid standing in a corner of the room, of course not having so free a circulation of air over it,—those eggs begun unexpectedly to hatch on the 23d of June, being 13 days from the time they were laid. The worms were immediately collected in the usual way, by laying small strips of Mulberry leaves on the paper—those strips of leaves were then placed on the table and the worms fed with fresh leaves: and to prevent the further hatching, the paper on which the eggs were deposited were removed to the cellar and suspended to the joice, hanging between the lights or windows, thus having the access of air—there remaining until five next morning, when they were removed back to the room and those which were hatched collected as on the preceding morning, &c., for four successive days; since which time none have hatched, the papers remaining stationary in the cellar. We would here remark, as a peculiarity of the silk worm, that with us at no time have any eggs hatched except from 5 to 8 in the morning, nor have any moths come out of the cocoons at any other hours of the day. At these stages of rearing the silk worm, a particular and personal attention is essential during these hours in the morning, as the success of a present and future crop depends on it.

Our present crop of worms is now from 17 to 21 days old, having passed through three moultings or changes of their skin:—they are better thriven, more vigorous, feed easier, have been more healthy, and in every respect so far, promise better than our spring crop. In number there may be about two thousand; as yet we have found but two dead ones, and were diseased, as also three which appeared not to have grown any after the third day and were thrown away on the 15th day. Of our first crop we must have lost at least from 150 to 200; but the latter crop have had greatly the advantage of the former in their food, as the worms were lost in the early stage.

As to personal observations on feeding the worms, which is the principal difficulty and labor attached to the business, our experience is too limited to justify in others a deviation from the directions in the printed pamphlet; however, we have succeeded best in *not* chopping up the leaves fine—the difficulty here arises not so much from the worm being compelled often to feed on the wrong or under side of the leaf, as from the young leaves thus cut up evaporating all its moisture immediately, not only to the injury of the health of the insect, but by thus immediately drying it, forms little curls frequently firmly enclosing the worm before the substance of the leaf is eaten; from these curls of rubbish they cannot all mount on the fresh feed, but must be relieved by the fingers, which is very injurious to them and troublesome to the feeder. As to chopping the leaves "presenting more edges for the young worms to feed upon," as a principal reason in the pamphlet, our young worms of neither crop have ever been disposed to feed on the edge of the leaf, but in every instance prefer the upper surface, leaving the cut edge to the last, and have never deviated from this instinctive impulse until after the 4th moulting; after which, we consider it immaterial whether the leaves be cut or not—common sized leaves being equally beneficial and more convenient.

We now prefer cutting the leaves in strips of at first half an inch broad; this can be done with common shears, or, on a large scale, in a cutting-box, being particular to cut across the leaf; thus all the fibres will be cut at right angles, and the leaf will be prevented from curling, and the substance is thus retained in the leaf until it is eaten Of these strips, when cut, lay a course nearly touching—keeping the upper side of the leaf, as it grew, up, over those strips on which the worms were collected when hatching—for the next feed, lay similar strips across these and the worms will immediately mount on the fresh strips; and so of the other feedings. Every second day change the worms to a clean place on the table and remove the rubbish; this is conveniently done by removing the fresh slips with the worms on them, so soon as they mount, always letting those remain undisturbed on the moulting days, until they have changed their skins, keeping a few fresh slips over them to mount and feed upon.

In feeding the worms, it is essential to sort the leaves—leaves of the same size and age from the same tree are very different—some are smooth and thin, others are thick, and rough like plush; if worms are fed with these in alternate strips of the same layer, they refuse the smooth and will all collect on the thick plush strips, and thus become crowded, much to their injury. The plush leaf contains double the nutriment and will not so readily harden or curl; the smooth leaf, if used, should be fed separately and given more frequently. We would in every age of the worm prefer leaves that had attained nearly their full size, as being more nourishing; more healthful; as affording, especially the young worms, double the time to feed on it before it hardens and dries; and as greatly more convenient. This result we think strongly corroborated from the vigour, healthiness, and increased growth of our present crop of worms, which have fed on leaves at their full growth.

The collecting and preserving the leaves when gathered, is a matter of the next importance, as the leaves must not be fed the least damp, nor withered or hard. Let them be always gathered in the morning—they must not be folded or squeezed—to preserve them 2 or 3 days fit for feeding is the difficulty The directions are to keep them in earthen jars in cellars; when there is no cellar nor any jars, we must resort, especially in wet weather, to a substitute—a very good one, and one, perhaps, preferable to the jars, is convenient to every man.—That wool is the best non-conductor we are acquainted with, is generally known; it is is also known that a lump of ice, rolled in a dry blanket, can be carried unmelted for miles, perhaps days in the hottest climate; and that a vessel containing water so closely enveloped in a blanket as to exclude the action of the atmosphere, will retain its coolness and sweetness much longer than by any other method, so will the mulberry leaves, smoothly piled and gently rolled in a *clean* blanket and laid in a cool place, retain their freshness longer than in any other way we have tried. If the leaves be gathered very dry, the blanket should be moistened.

Our experiment has been on so small a scale and our experience so limited and the difficulties of the early part of the season, owing to the severity of the frost, so increased, that we hazard no opinion at present, as to either the expedience or profits of the business, on an extended scale compared with that of the common production of our farms. It is probable that we can supply with eggs those wishing to try the experiment; of this and our success as to our present crop of worms, you will be apprised about the 1st of September, when we hope to furnish you with small specimens of silk, made from the common and from the white mulberry, which we now think will go to shew, *that the common mulberry will afford silk of equal fibre and whiteness as the white mulberry.*

Should this be of the smallest benefit to my fellow citizens, I shall feel myself fully compensated.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

*Mecklenburg, N. C., July* 14, 1828.

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*Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends.*—Some serious disturbances occurred at the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, which commenced at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on Monday, the 7th inst. The Society is divided into two parties, the one called "Orthodox," or Society of Friends, and the other, "Hicksites," or Friends. On Monday morning the Orthodox party obtained possession of the meeting house and closed the doors. Shortly after, the other party entered tumultuously, and a motion was made by one of them, while business was progressing, to appoint a new clerk; which was accordingly done, and he was placed in the clerk's seat. The Orthodox party then adjourned, to meet the next day at 10 o'clock. The next day the house was still in possession of the other party, and the Orthodox convened their meeting in the yard, and proceeded to the transaction of business. On Wednesday they met at the Short Creek meeting house, about half a mile distant from Mount Pleasant. —*Western paper.*

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*From the Boston Courier, Sept.* 12.

*Trade and Manufactures.*—A brig was cleared yesterday at our Custom House, for the North West Coast, having on board *six hundred and forty-six* bales of Domestic Cottons, valued at *forty-eight thousand dollars.* A ship also cleared for Valparaiso, with nearly *five hundred bales* of the same commodity.

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Mr. Clay is now, and has been for a week past, at the White Sulphur Springs in this neighborhood; he is yet in delicate health, though it is much better than it was before his visit to Kentucky.—*Virginia paper.*

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### TO THE DOCTORS.

Ye doctors, I tell you, to us, (and tis true,)
The women are far more important than you:
For without them to live, any man I defy,
But without your advice, we can all of us die.

*Journals des Voyageurs*

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## FOREIGN.

*New York, September* 17.

London papers to the 7th August, per John Jay, from Liverpool, have just reached us. Time and our limits admit only of brief remarks and extracts. The Russians had concentrated their forces, and the next intelligence, (says the London Courier of the 6th) will bring us the news of the attack upon Shoomla, the only defence of the Balkan mountains. Another article we copy from the Courier speaks of negotiations as probable, under the auspices of all the powers. Don Miguel, in Portugal, was exercising despotic sway, imprisoning *ad libitum.* The chief interest in England, was, in regard to the corn crops, which it was found had been materially damaged by storms. The funds were affected by this apprehension, and fine wheat had been sold at 74s per quarter of 8 bushels, equal to $2 6 per bushel.

The extract from the Morning Herald, of August 7, which gives the city news of the preceding evening, will show how much anxiety was felt on the subject of the crops. The weather in France and on the continent seems to have been alike tempestuous.

The plague which had raged at Bucharest was subsiding. Rumors of negotiation between Russia and the Porte were numerous.

The state of Europe is certainly critical. The Russians advancing upon Constantinople, the French establishing themselves in the Morea, the Austrians concentrating a large army in Servia and Bosnia, English, French, and Russian fleets in the Mediterranean—all with an outward seeming of mutual intelligence and co-operation: and yet each watching every movement of the other with jealous apprehension; furnish altogether materials out of which difficulties may very easily spring. Some of the English papers, as will be seen below, predict a general war. Our main reason for believing that it will yet be averted, is drawn from the poverty of England, and her consequent inability to play the part that her ambition or interest might suggest.

*Bread Stuffs.*—The following remarks on this subject are from Bell's Weekly Messenger, in its comments on the King's Speech.

The corn bill is alluded to in a sort of ominous language; for there is a general expectation that it will be called into most extensive effect during the present year. There is no doubt but that the wheat has suffered dreadfully by the late rains, and the natural consequence must be a great rise in the price of all grain. Indeed within the last three weeks wheat has risen eight shillings per quarter. We are now, therefore, approaching a price at which it will be worth while for the merchant to import corn from abroad But, then, will the speculation be capable of being carried on in any very extensive manner? From the Baltic, much corn of any sort cannot be imported, as the granaries are cleared both at Hamburgh Rotterdam and Dantzic; and the harvest of the north of Europe is as yet involved in as much doubt and uncertainty as our own. If we may believe the accounts of foreign journals, the French harvest has suffered as much as the English; so that the United States may be looked to for furnishing us with corn and flour; and to these regions we can look alone. But America, with her usual spleen against our commerce, will no sooner see us in distress than she will be as ready to shut her ports against exports, as she has already closed them against imports. We must continue, therefore, to rely on Providence for giving us a good harvest time, which may in a great measure repair, if it should not altogether compensate, for the mischiefs sustained by the late unseasonable and disastrous weather.

The Morning Herald complains, that "while Russia is marching rapidly to Constantinople, France dispatching a large army to the Morea, Austria collecting large bodies of troops close to the scene of action, and a general war, according to them, is to break out in a few months. England has so far forgotten her usual course on such occasions as to stand by an idle spectator, and, though more interested than any of the three Powers, to act as if the affair did not at all concern her."

The London Sun of the 2d ult. says, "There will be a general war in Europe before Christmas. England avoids the struggle for the present, but will eventually be *dragged* in with an expense greater in proportion to the delay which she evinces in asserting her true station, and assuming an attitude becoming her moral power and national glory.

The Morning Chronicle, in a more humble tone says, "Now the fact is, that we are unable to prevent Russia from occupying Turkey. The power of England is greater than that of Russia, but England cannot act against Russia any more than Russia can act against England. We could only interfere in behalf of Turkey through the agency of other Powers, which are too prudent to expose themselves to the vengeance of Russia to gratify us. Were it otherwise, and we had influence enough to produce an European war, the expense of that war, which would be chiefly thrown on us, would be a dear purchase of such influence."

Still they are not without some hopes, though faint, of an amicable arrangement.

*From Belles' Weekly Messenger of Aug.* 3.

The domestic interest of the week is principally directed to the harvest, for which we refer our readers to our front article, as well as to several scattered paragraphs in our paper of this day. The funds seem to feel the shock occasioned by the inevitable deficiency in corn.—a scarcity of which is apprehended from the late tempestuous weather in the agricultural counties.

The French Papers of Thursday contain the following Proclamation from the President of Greece, announcing that he had received an official copy of the Declaration issued by the Emperor of Russia before he passed the Danube, and a pecuniary aid which would furnish the Greek Government with the means of providing for the most pressing wants of the army, the fleet, and other branches of the public service. He also expresses a confident expectation of receiving a similar succour from the Kings of England and France, and states that it is granted on condition that it will be used with the greatest economy.

*From the Courier, August 5th.*

One of the Paris Papers which possesses an official character (the Messager des Chambers) affords a complete confirmation of the assertion we made last Wednesday upon the best authority, "that the French expedition to the Morea was undertaken with the entire concurrence and approbation of the British Government."

"It is not," says the *Messager*, "independently of its Allies, but in concert with them, that France has its generous expedition to the Morea—it is in consequence and in execution of the treaty of July 6. The conquest of Athens is no part of the upright intentions of the French Cabinet. The object of the expedition is no mystery to the Allies of his Most Christian Majesty."

*City, Wednesday evening Aug.* 6.

The weather is now truly alarming, and if a change do not take place within a few days, the wheat throughout the country will be greatly injured. We are told, however, that the accounts to-day from the country are favorable, that there is little wheat lodged, and that it has not sustained much damage. This may be true as respects some districts; but we apprehend it is not generally so, at least with regard to the crops being lodged: where they are not lodged they must be light, both in the straw and in the ear, or otherwise the late heavy rains and high winds would have certainly knocked them down. Whether, however, the wheat be lodged, cut or uncut, every one who has sense enough to distinguish a sheaf from an apple tree must know that if the present warm rains continue, the grain will grow in the ear, to say nothing of the mildew, and thus become unfit to be manufactured into flour suitable for the making of bread. The accounts from Germany, as regards the weather and the prospect of good crops, are very gloomy. We have seen letters received from the Rhine to day, which represent the rains as being incessant there. In France there is already a scarcity of grain; and, in short, throughout the Continent, a partial failure of the grain harvest is anticipated. Notwithstanding however, this state of things, there does not appear to be any thing like an extensive speculation in grain going on. This fact is accounted for on the supposition that ministers will throw open the ports without regard to the present system of average, provided there is any real danger of scarcity to be apprehended.

*Extract from a letter dated Liverpool, Aug* 8, 1828

"The demand for cotton has been something better for the last few days; yesterday it was very brisk; but prices have not recovered the depression of about 1 8d which they sustained last week: holders meet the demand freely, and the trade appears to be our only customers. The decrease of the import into the kingdom for the first seven months of the present year, as compared with last year, is 147,000 packages, and the decrease from the U. States into the kingdom is 183,700 bags short of what it was last year up to the 2d inst This is quite as great as we were led to expect from the accounts from your side, yet the principal holders here are eager to realize the present rates; probably they may be influenced by the expected extent of the next crop. The consumption of cotton has been generally maintained, and of late the demand for goods and yarns has improved, but without any material alteration in prices."

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A French child has arrived in London with its parents, which has in distinct and legible printed capital characters, round the ball of the right eye, "Napoleon, Empereur;" and round that of the lip, "Empereur Napoleon." The eyes are blue, and the letters appear of the same color. The Marchioness of Devonshire is to show the child to the King, before the public can see her. The parents have letters to all the chief Medical men in London, and to the Duke of Sussex, who had been previously made acquainted with this most extraordinary phenomenon.—*London Paper.*

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*Matrimony.*—The following, copied from a Liverpool paper, is one of the best arranged matrimonial overtures, we have seen for some years:—"Wanted, *'for better or for worse,'* a Young Man's Best Companion.—The Advertiser, who is a bachelor in good business on his own account, in Liverpool, 35 years of age, in height about 5 feet 9 inches, would be glad to obtain the above, if published not earlier than 1790, either at first or second-hand, provided it is in good binding, and has gilt edges, with the contents of the title page, &c. in good keeping. Any person having such treasure to dispose of, will meet a most devoted, attentive, *secret* reader, by addressing a line (post-paid) to S. H." &c. &c.

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The Editor of the London New Monthly Magazine has noticed a poem called "Tecumseh, or the Warrior of the West," by an English officer. The reviewer very gravely asserts that "the Kentuckians skinned the fallen warrior to make razor straps of his hide—a proof of Kentucky civilization, which the Americans of other States refer to in proof of their charges against that, of being a semi-barbarous province!" A great quantity of information might be gleaned from these London Reviews.

*Boston Courier.*

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*St. Louis, Sept.* 2.

*Loss of the Steam Boat Missouri.*—The Steam Boat Missouri, Captain Culver, in descending the Upper Mississippi, from Galena, to this port, struck a snag and sunk immediately, in twelve or fourteen feet water. The accident occurred about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, ninety miles above St. Louis. Her freight was principally lead. The Missouri was owned in St. Louis, and is a new boat, having commenced running in March last. The passengers were brought down in the Galena Packet, which arrived yesterday, but we have not been able to obtain any other particulars.

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*From the New York Enquirer.*

*Marriage Ceremonies.*—We perceive in papers the announcement of a marriage Henry C. Fay, Esq. The Commercial vertiser objects to the right of any per not a justice of the peace, exercising privilege of reading the marriage ceremo and uniting couples in the bonds of ma mony—the Commercial, we presume, me ing that none but clergymen, or justices the peace, have the right of marrying fact is, our laws are not sufficiently e on that head, and there is great difficulty making them so, in consequence of the co monial laws of various religious denomi tions differing so materially. For exam e society of Friends have no marriage remony at all—the parties stand up in presence of witnesses, and make an avow of their intentions. The supreme court the case of Fenton vs. Reed, 4th Johns 52, decide as follows: "A contract of ma riage, made *per verba de presenti*, among an actual marriage, and is as valid as made *in facia ecclesia;*" and Lord Eldon by the canon law, which is the basis the marriage law, all over Europe, asser lone to a contract of marriage *de presen* s sufficient to render the contract bindi

It follows, from these decisions, that ceremony at all is required, and if a man clares, in the presence of witnesses, that takes a certain woman, then present, as wife, and she assents, the parties being a age, the marriage is binding I the s nt case, the lady and gentleman are mem bers of what is called the Free Press Asso ciation—an association of Philosophers, Dr. Franklin would say; and as Mr. F ectures in that society, they consider him legally qualified to unite them; and was so, because, in addition to his b sustained by the Supreme Court, he ies them as a notary public, and give valid notarial certificate. But it cer is a very loose mode of transacting a important piece of public business. M riage is a religious as well as a civil tie carries with it great moral obligations the fulfilment of high moral duties the most responsible and enduring act man's life, and should be surrounded by the solemnities of religion, and all the curities of legal restrictions. The right property, the rights of primogeniture, be involved in a question of legality of marriage contract or ceremony. Therefo generally speaking, such contracts sho be confirmed by persons known to be in thority.

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The damages of the late flood in the C necticut are estimated at from 500,000 1,000,000 of dollars. A gentleman infor us, that the Farmington Canal is in a most hopeless state in the vicinity of Far ington. Where it passes along the h bank, near the village, not only the emba ments on the side towards the river swept off, but the bend of the Canal is wa ed away to the depth of thirty feet in m places. The culvert at Granby is wash away a second time.

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*College Anecdote.*—Many years since, the late Lieut. Governor Philips, of Andov er, Mass. was a student at Harvard Col lege, owing to some boyish freak, he le the University and went home. His fath was a grave man, of sound mind, and judgment, and of few words. He enqu into the business, but deferred expressi any opinion until the next day. At bre fast, he said, speaking to his wife "My de have you any tow cloth in the house su ble to make Sam a frock and trowsers She replied "Yes." 'Well,' said the gentleman, 'follow me, my son.' Sam kept pace with his father, as he leisur walked near the common, and at leng ventured to ask, "what are you going to with me, father?" 'I am going to bind apprentice to that blacksmith,' replied Philips. 'Take your choice: return to lege, or you must work.' 'I had rather turn,' said the son. He did return, co fessed his fault, was a good scholar and came a respectable man. If all paren were like Mr. Philips, the students at Colleges would prove better students, the nation would have a plentiful supply blacksmiths.

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*Public Executions.*—Henry Evans was ecuted at Watertown, on the 22d ult. had committed the crime of murder, up the bodies of two persons, Rogers and D mond. It was computed by the lookers of Watertown, that twenty thousand per sons were present, many of whom had t velled 50 or 60 miles, for the refined pl sure of seeing a man executed. Is it not markable, that men show such propensi for seeing their fellow creatures put out existence? Some drawing room philos pher, in the age of Queen Ann, said, laughing was the distinctive mark betwe men and brutes. This certainly must ha been a mistake, produced by the fumes tea, or the beauty of the women. The marked difference may be discovered something else. What animal would tra 50 or 60 miles to see a fellow animal ha An honest Tray would much rather gn bone.—*Noah.*

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*From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.*

*Take Notice.*—Elijah Slider wishes to form the public, that he has had authori to solemnize marriage from the year 18 in March, and desires a part of the pat age. If they will grant him their custo he proposes to marry for one dollar, if taken more than five miles from home, seventy-five cents at his own house. will be found one mile from Dayton, on Cincinnati road, Jefferson street.—ALS —The said Slider will pay the highe market price for linen and cotton Rags delivered at his store, either in Goods or Ca

*August 25th,* 1828.

# OBSERVER.

*FAYETTEVILLE:*

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 25, 1828.


*To our Patrons.*—We hope that the abundance of the fruits of the earth, this year, will enable all who are in arrears to us, for printing, advertising, or subscription, to settle up all old scores. Many of our patrons will shortly visit our market to dispose of their produce. This will afford them an opportunity which we hope they will not neglect. Those living at a distance, may forward money to us by mail, always at our risk.

Disagreeable as it is to dun, justice to ourself requires this hint.

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It gives us pleasure to see with what animation the season of business is opening in Fayetteville. The streets are enlivened by wagons from the back country, drays, carts, &c., all seeming to be busy. The arrival of several boats from Wilmington, has put the merchants in possession of their Fall and Winter Supplies; and, if we judge from the quantity, we should say that they must be sold, if sold at all, very low, tariff or no tariff.

In another column, we have commenced the publication of a "Commercial Record," of the arrival and departure of boats at this place, which, with the assistance of the boat owners and agents, (who have politely promised it,) we shall continue weekly, during the season.

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*Grain.*—By the foreign news published in this day's paper, it will be perceived that apprehensions are entertained of serious injury to the wheat crops in England. Should this prove to be the case, (and the next arrival will shew,) the British government will no doubt be compelled to open the ports for the admission of foreign grain. In that event, a large quantity of the surplus grain of this country will find a market in England, from which it has been so long excluded. For, though that government would be willing to retaliate upon this for the passage of the odious Tariff, we believe that the Commercial Treaty at present existing between the two countries, (and which cannot be abrogated without a year's notice,) puts it out of their power to do it by imposing higher duties on the products of this country than on those of others. If the ports be opened at all, American wheat must be admitted upon the most favorable terms.

The New York American says:

"With regard to the short crops apprehended in England, and indeed in the south of Europe, we suspect fear has exaggerated the danger. At any rate, it was too early in the season to form any thing like an accurate estimate. We do not perceive, however, at any rate, that we are to be gainers; for prices are so high at home, (wheat is selling along the line of the Canal at $1 12½ cents per bushel) that we could not afford to export it, except at prices beyond any yet named in England, and our own crops moreover are short."

We are glad to state to our back country friends, that wheat has taken a considerable rise in this market within a few days, though not in consequence of the accounts above mentioned. It now sells readily at 75 to 80 cents a bushel, and the quantity coming in is very considerable.

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At the late commencement of Yale college, the degree of A. B. was conferred on 82 graduates, that of A. M. on 49 gentlemen, and that of M. D. on 37.

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*Suicide.*—We learn from the Edenton Gazette, that Mr. Samuel R. Pullen, Cashier of the Branch Bank of North Carolina in that town, put a period to his existence, on Monday morning last, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. From previous indications it is supposed that he was in a state of mental derangement when he committed the rash and deplorable act. He left a letter in which he stated that all his affairs with the bank were perfectly straight.

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William G. Beatty and James S. Green Esqrs. of this town are about to erect a steam machine for beating rice. The site fixed on, is south of and near to, the present steam Rice Machine of which the first named gentleman is proprietor. It is expected, that the new machine will be in operation in February or March next.—*Wilmington Rec.*

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*Battle of King's Mountain.*—It is designed, by several Militia Companies in the upper section of our District, and Lincoln county, N. C. to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain, on the spot.—*York. Advocate.*

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A gentleman from N. Carolina, arrived at Baltimore last Friday evening in the stage from Washington, had his trunk, containing $8000 in gold bullion, and about $1400 in bank notes, put into the entry of the hotel, from whence it was almost immediately stolen, carried a few squares, the hasp pried off, and the top cut open. The bank notes were extracted, but the thief left the gold untouched and decamped for Philadelphia, where he was arrested last Monday, and $720 of the money found upon him. He was a stage driver.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

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*Last vessel for Greece.*—The New York Statesman of Saturday last, says: "The brig Suffolk, with a cargo of provisions and clothing destined for the relief of the Greeks, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, under the influence of skies as bright and soft as the climate to which she is bound. We saw Dr. Howe, who is commissioned with the distribution of the cargo, but a few moments before his departure. He embarks again on his errand of mercy in good spirits, and will be followed by the best wishes of his friends and country."

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*Close Calculation!*—The 'able and circumspect Editors' have favored us with its Estimate of the Election—in which they squeeze out a majority of *two* for Mr. Adams. They are forced to eke out this "*handsome majority*" "*small but decisive,*" by giving 24 in N. Y. out of 36! They may as well strike their colours at once!

We prefer the following Estimate.—For *Jackson*, N. York 24, Pennsylvania 28, Maryland 6, Virginia 24, N. Carolina 15, S. Carolina 11, Georgia 9, Alabama 5, Tennessee 11, Mississippi 3, Missouri 3, Illinois 3—142.—*For Adams*, "the Universal Yankee Nation" 51, N. York 10, Delaware 3, Maryland 4—68.—*Debateable ground*, N. York 2, Maryland 1, N. Jersey 8, Kentucky 14, Ohio 16, Indiana 5, Louisiana 5—51. —Gen. J. seems to stand as good a chance for these as Mr. Adams—Divide them equally, and Mr. Adams has only 94—give them all to him, and he has but 119—Still *minus* 12.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

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*A Caution.*—The editor of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Advertiser cautions the friends of Gen. Jackson against a trick which, it is understood, is to be the dernier resort of the supporters of the Administration, when they find all their other machinations to fail. "It is understood (says he) that about the time of the election, or so near it, that the report cannot be contradicted, one simultaneous movement will be made throughout the United States. It will be reported that *General Jackson is Dead!*"

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An old lady who had numbered her nineteth year, was asked by a sprightly miss-in-her-teens, at what period of life ladies lost all relish for gallantry?—To which the ancient matron, with a significant look, replied, "*Indeed, my child, you must put the question to some one older than I am.*"

## By this Morning's Mail.

*New York, Sept.* 19.

The arrival of the Canada from Liverpool brings our London papers to the 15th ult. and leaves us still in suspense as to the issue of the battle—as a battle we think there will be, sanguinary and decisive—between the Turks and Russians at Shumla.

The Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral of England, brother of the King, and heir presumptive of the throne, had, it was said, resigned the naval department.

Respecting the English crops of grain, much apprehension of a deficiency continued to be felt; and rumour obtained of the probable opening of the ports. Speculation has already commenced in this market upon the strength of those apprehensions.

*London, Thursday Evening, Aug. 14th.*

The state of the weather engrosses nearly all the conversation of the merchants and city politicians, and not without reason. We have now had rain almost without intermission for thirty hours. We understand that the waters are more out in the country than they were during any time last winter. The only favourable feature is, that the weather is cold, and the grain therefore not so liable to grow. We have seen a letter, however, from Hampshire, the writer of which states that he has carried half of his wheat, but that it had begun to grow, and he had been obliged to lay it out. The wheat which he had standing, he was unable to cut. He adds, that "we are all crazy in this part of the country." It is now generally believed that the ports must be thrown open by Order of Council.

STILL LATER.—By the Charlemagne, from Havre, we have Paris papers to the 16th ult. inclusive.

The only important item of intelligence is a doubtful report of the capture of Shumla by the Russians. The Russian army was certainly encamped before the place; and the decisive battle would soon be fought.

*Liverpool Markets, August* 16

The demand for Cotton throughout the week has been but moderate, and holders generally have been willing sellers. The market is heavy, and has a tendency to decline. American Cottons, although offered freely, are nominally the same in prices as last week, but other descriptions are considered to be 1-8d. per lb. lower. There continues to be a good demand for yarns and goods in the Manchester market, and the accumulated stocks are disposed of, but prices have not advanced. The import of Cotton this week amounts to 11,345 bags.

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COMMERCIAL RECORD.

*Arrived*, on Saturday last, two Tow Boats from the Steam Boat Henrietta, with Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, &c. to Willkings & Co, T. J. Curtis, John M. Dobbin, James Kyle, M. & H. McPherson, Jos. Small of Pittsborough, J. Blume & Co. Salem, C. T. Haigh, and others.

Also, Hortons & Hutton's Boat, with 800 bushels Salt, to the owners.

Also, Hall & Johnson's Boat, with Salt and Iron, to the owners.

Also, on Tuesday last, the Steam Boat Henrietta, with a full cargo of Dry Goods and Groceries, to Willkings and Co. (Agents,) John McArn, James Kyle, T. J. Curtis, J. M. Dobbin, Henry L. Jones, J. & S. Birdsall, John Waddill, Jr. G. Womack of Pittsborough, McBee & Reinhardt of Lincolnton, Thos. Waddill Jr. & Co. of Wadesborough, and others.

*Departed*, on Tuesday, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, for Wilmington.

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MARRIED,

In Davidson county, on Thursday the 4th inst. by Joseph Conrad, Esq., JESSE HARGRAVE, Esq. to Miss ESTHER LINDSAY.

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 a 9⅜; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $4a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 22 a 25. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10½ a 11½. Salt, Liv; 85. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9, Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25. New Wheat 75 a 80.

United States Bank Notes 2½ a 3 pr. cent. premium.

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*Indiana.*—The Indianapolis Gazette of the 4th inst. says: We have at length seen an official return of the votes given for Representative to Congress, in the First Congressional District. Ratliff Boon is elected by a majority of 77 votes.

In the second district, Mr. Jennings is elected by a large majority over Mr. Thompson, the Jackson candidate.

In the third district it is stated, that Mr. Test is elected by a majority of something over 1500 votes over General M'Carty, the Jackson cndidate.

The same paper contradicts the reported death of Governor Ray, and says: after Mr. Ray's return to this place, a few days after the election, he experienced a severe attack of fever, and for a time his life was despaired of, both by his friends and physicians, but for a week past he has been convalescent, and there are now hopes of a speedy recovery. By the best accounts we have, Mr. Ray is elected by a majority of from two to three thousand votes.—*Nat. Int.*

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*Mr. Monroe and the Post Office.*—It is not by particular desire that we state the fact to the public, which we are now about to mention, on the contrary a wish that we should do so was expressly disclaimed; but still, we think, on reflection, that we ought to state it. We have, then, been assured by a gentleman of respectable appearance who called on us on Saturday, that he did so for the purpose of assuring us, in consequence of observing a late paragraph in the Evening Post, slightly expressive of our opinion that Mr. Monroe ought not, under the circumstances, to receive the appointment of Post Master for this city;—that Mr. Monroe would not accept of it, were it offered to him, nor of any other office (if any other were vacant) in the gift of the President.

*N. Y. E. Post.*

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*Smuggling.*—The Boston Commercial Gazette of Thursday last, says—on Wednesday evening a quantity of woollen goods, carpetings, wool, kerseys, &c. were seized by the officers of the Custom House at South Boston, where they had been landed with the intention to evade the oppressive duties of the "law of abominations." We understand that these goods had been brought from Halifax, and were seized in consequence of the orders of the heads of the Custom House, by Messrs. Minot and Fiske, on a private information. The amount seized is said to have been from three to six thousand dollars.

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It would seem from an article in the Frankfort (Ky.) Commentator, that Governor Desha, would have been willing to continue in his office another term, or at least a part of it, if they would only continue his salary. The Commentator says that he continued at the Secretary's office transacting executive business on Tuesday, a week after his successor was qualified: and to a citizen, who stepped in and conversed with him on the subject of retiring, intimated, that Governor Metcalfe was not qualified, and that Desha, was the judge of that matter. In the course of the day several gentlemen waited upon him for the purpose of remonstrating with him, against his supposed purpose. They were received, it is said, with the utmost politeness, and finally told, by Gen. Desha, that he would deliver up the seals on the next day—as this was holding the office *only a few days* over the constitutional and usual term, and no great mischief was likely to ensue, the gentlemen departed content. In the afternoon, Gen. Desha went to the Auditor's office to have his accounts for salary adjusted, and desired the auditor to settle the account down to Wednesday—the next day. But being informed that it would *not be allowed to that time*, and only to the completion of four years amounting to $8000, his excellency concluded to give up the seals at once, and accordingly did so the same evening, and left town on Wednesday morning.

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*Bonaparte's Letter to the Widow of Admiral Bruyes, after the battle of the Nile.*

CAIRO, 19th of August, 1798.

Your husband has been killed by a cannon shot, while fighting on his deck. He died without pain, and by the best death, and that which is thought by soldiers most enviable.

I am keenly sensible to your grief. The moment which severs us from the object we love is terrible; it insulates us from all the earth; and inflicts on the body the agonies of death; the faculties of the soul are annihilated and its relation with the universe subsists only through the medium of a horrible dream which distorts every thing. Mankind appear colder and more selfish than they really are. In this situation we feel that if nothing obliged us to live, it would be much best to die; but when, after this first thought, we press our children to our hearts, tears and tender emotions revive the sentiments of our nature, and we live for our children. Yes, madam, see in this very moment how they open your heart to melancholy; you will weep with them, you will bring them up from infancy—you will talk to them of their father, of your sorrow, of the loss which you and the Republic have sustained. After having once more attached your mind to the world by the ties of filial and maternal love, set some value on the friendship and lively regard I shall always feel for the wife of my friend. Believe that there are those who deserve to be the hope of the afflicted because they understand the poignancy of mental sufferings.

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*Examine carefully before you decide.*—The only secret I have found to prevent the evils of life, is to do nothing without having well examined before hand, in what we are going to embark. In most things we undertake, the beginnings are agreeable; they seduce us, but we should think of the end; they are paths strewed with flowers—where these paths lead to is the most important question.—*Dobson's Petrarch.*

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The Presidential Election being near at hand, we publish for the information of the people, and shall continue to do so occasionally until it is decided, both the Electoral Tickets, presented to the people of North Carolina.

## *Jackson & Calhoun*

### Electoral Ticket.

*Election on the 13th November next.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Dist.— | *Robert Love*, | of Haywood county. |
| 2d | *Montford Stokes*, | of Wilkes. |
| 3d | *Peter Forney*, | of Lincoln. |
| 4th | *John Giles*, | of Rowan. |
| 5th | *Abraham Philips*, | of Rockingham. |
| 6th | *John M. Morehead*, | of Guilford. |
| 7th | *Walter F. Leake*, | of Richmond. |
| 8th | *Willie P. Mangum*, | of Orange. |
| 9th | Rev. *Josiah Crudup*, | of Wake. |
| 10th | *John Hall*, | of Warren. |
| 11th | *Joseph J. Williams*, | of Martin. |
| 12th | *Kedar Ballard*, | of Gates. |
| 13th | *Louis D. Wilson*, | of Edgecomb. |
| 14th | *Richard D. Spaight*, | of Craven. |
| 15th | *Edward B. Dudley*, | N. Hanov. |

### Administration Ticket.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Dist.— | *Isaac T. Avery*, | of Burke, |
| 2d | *Abner Franklin*, | of Iredell, |
| 3d | *Robert H. Burton*, | of Lincoln, |
| 4th | *Edmund Deberry*, | of Montgomery, |
| 5th | *Jas. T. Morehead*, | of Rockingham, |
| 6th | *Alexander Gray*, | of Randolph, |
| 7th | *Benjn. Robinson*, | of Cumberland, |
| 8th | *James S. Smith*, | of Orange, |
| 9th | *William Hinton*, | of Wake, |
| 10th | *Edward Hall*, | of Franklin, |
| 11th | *Samuel Hyman*, | of Martin, |
| 12th | *Isaac N. Lamb*, | of Pasquotank, |
| 13th | *William Clark*, | of Pitt, |
| 14th | *William S. Blackledge*, | of Craven, |
| 15th | *Daniel L. Kenan*, | of Duplin. |

Any number of printed copies of these tickets may be had on application at this office, at $2 00 a thousand, or 25 cents a hundred.


## Fayetteville Academy.

THE next term of Tuition will commence on Wednesday, the first day of October next.

*September* 24, 1828. 1w.

## New Cheap Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super fine Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Satinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Spanish Down Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do col'd do
Heavy cambrics Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do. cambric muslins,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle worked,
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambric pocket handkerchiefs,
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns,

### *Domestic Goods.*

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Ginghams, a great variety.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram.
Paddings and sail duck. Linen cambrics.
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

### *Silk Goods*

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Relous.
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids assorted colors.
Cap ribbons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours,

### *Crapes.*

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful,

### *Cutlery, &c.*

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves Col'd horseskin & kid do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl and cotton shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated castors,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspenders and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. White cravats.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 25.

## Blanks for sale.

## Notice.

I WILL receive proposals until the 28th inst., for supplying the Recruits of the U. S. Army at this place with Rations.

The component parts of a ration are as follow:—¾ pound of pork, (salt,) or bacon, or 1¼ pound fresh beef, 18 ounces of flour, 1 gill of whiskey, and at the rate of 4 pounds of soap, 1½ pounds of candles, 2 quarts of salt, 4 quarts of vinegar, 8 quarts of peas or beans, to the hundred rations.

Fresh beef will be required at least once in four days.

The rations are required to be of the best quality.

WM. MARTIN, *Lt. 4th Inf'ty,*
*Sup. Rec'g Service at Fayetteville.*

Sept. 25, 1828. 1w.

## Notice.

*On TUESDAY, the 28th of October next,*

I WILL sell on the premises, sundry LOTS, on Person street, (Fayetteville) now occupied by William Forbes and others; and a valuable Lot on the East side of Green street, where Mr. Grove formerly resided. And on Thursday, the 30th of the same month, I will sell at the Saw Mills on Lower Little River, (Cumberland county) belonging to the estate of B. W. Williams, deceased, about

## 8000 *Acres of Land,*

including a SAW MILL FRAME on the South side of said river. Also, about 95 acres of Land near the mouth of said river, which includes the Mill Site formerly Philemon Hodges'. Also, the reversion of about 4000 acres of Land and the Saw Mills on said river, the property of said B. W. Williams, dec. A credit of one and two years will be given; the purchase money to be secured by personal security or otherwise at my option. Also,

## 8 *or* 10 *Negroes,*

principally men, on a credit of nine months, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ARCH'D McBRYDE, *Executor.*

*September* 25. 90 3w.

## Take Notice.

AT the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Ferabee Williams, deceased. All persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment; and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS, *Administrator.*

*September* 28, 1828. 90tf.



## Saddlery & Harness Making.

THE Subscriber having taken a Store in the Brick Row at Liberty Point, three doors from the Point, will at all times keep on hand a supply of

***Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Mounting, Bits,***

and every other article in that line of business, or will make any article to order.

DAVID L. EVANS.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 25. 90 4t.

## NO BLANKS

In the three first Schemes of the next Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, *September* 17, 1828. 5

No. 6, for 1828, to be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an improved mode secured by Letters patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the Sub-schemes are completed—in the mean time he has the chance of every prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATEVER, till the completion of the last Sub-scheme.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

### *Ten Thousand Dollars.*

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | 10,000 Dolls. is | 10,000 Dolls. |
| 1 | prize of | 3,000 Dolls. is | 3,000 Dolls. |
| 4 | prizes of | 2,000 Dolls. is | 8,000 Dolls. |
| 4 | prizes of | 1,000 Dolls. is | 4,000 Dolls. |
| 5 | prizes of | 500 Dolls. is | 2,500 Dolls. |
| 20 | prizes of | 100 Dolls. is | 2,000 Dolls. |
| 37 | prizes of | 50 Dolls. is | 1,850 Dolls. |
| 100 | prizes of | 20 Dolls. is | 2,000 Dolls. |
| 202 | prizes of | 10 Dolls. is | 2,020 Dolls. |
| 105 | prizes of | 6 Dolls. is | 630 Dolls. |
| 4000 | prizes of | 5 Dolls. is | 20,000 Dolls. |
| 6000 | prizes of | 4 Dolls. is | 24,000 Dolls. |
| 10479 | prizes, amounting to | | 80,000 Dolls. |

☞The Sub schemes are as follows:—the first one of which will be drawn on

### *Wednesday, the 22d of October.*

The others will follow without unnecessary delay.

| FIRST SUB-SCHEME. | | | SECOND SUB-SCHEME. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | 2000 is | $2000 | 1 prize of | 2000 is | $2000 |
| 1 | 1000 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 1 | 500 | 500 | 1 | 500 | 500 |
| 5 | 100 | 500 | 5 | 100 | 500 |
| 9 | 50 | 450 | 9 | 50 | 450 |
| 20 | 20 | 400 | 20 | 20 | 400 |
| 34 | 10 | 340 | 34 | 10 | 340 |
| 35 | 6 | 210 | 35 | 6 | 210 |
| 2000 | 4 | 8000 | 2000 | 4 | 8000 |
| 2106 prizes, | | $13,400 | 2106 prizes, | | $13,400 |

| THIRD SUB SCHEME. | | | FOURTH SUB SCHEME. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | 2000 is | $2000 | 1 of | $10,000 is | $10,000 |
| 1 | 1000 | 1000 | 1 | 3000 | 3000 |
| 1 | 500 | 500 | 1 | 2000 | 2000 |
| 5 | 100 | 500 | 1 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 9 | 50 | 450 | 2 | 500 | 1000 |
| 20 | 20 | 400 | 5 | 100 | 500 |
| 34 | 10 | 340 | 40 | 20 | 800 |
| 35 | 6 | 210 | 100 | 10 | 1000 |
| 2000 | 4 | 8000 | 4000 | 5 | 20,000 |
| 2106 prizes, | | $13,400 | 4161 prizes, | | $39,800 |

*** *The whole of the Prizes are payable in CASH, which can be had the moment they are drawn.*

Full Schemes explaining the mode of drawing will be forwarded with tickets to distant adventurers; and to whom, after the drawing, the Register containing the official lists will be sent, if desired.

*Whole Tickets*, $5 00 | *Quarters*, $1 25
*Halves*, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62½ *cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

## COHEN'S OFFICE,

114, Market street, Baltimore,

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous Classes were sold, and where BOTH the Great Prizes of

***One Hundred Thousand Dollars each***

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

☞ORDERS, either by mail (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore.*

Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1828. 90-4t

## POETRY.

THE PAST.—*By John Wilson, Esq.*

How wild and dim this life appears,
One long, deep, heavy sigh,
When o'er our eyes half closed in tears,
The images of former years
Are faintly glimmering by!
And still forgotten while they go,
As on the sea-beach, wave on wave
Dissolves at once in snow,
The amber clouds one moment lie,
Then like a dream are gone!
Though beautiful the moon-beams play
On the lake's bosom, bright as they,
And the soul intensely loves their stay,
Soon as the radiance melts away,
We scarce believe it shone!
Heaven-airs amid the harp-strings dwell,
And we wish they ne'er may fade—
They cease, and the soul is a silent cell,
Where music never played! [hours,
Dream follows dream through the long night
Each lovelier than the last;
But ere the breath of morning flowers,
That gorgeous world flies past;
And many a sweet angelic cheek,
Whose smiles of love and kindness speak,
Glides by us on this earth;
While in a day we cannot tell
Where shone the face we loved so well,
In sadness, or in mirth!

THE BRIDEMAID.

*From Bayley's Lays of a Minstrel.*

The bridal is over, the guests are all gone,
The bride's only sister sits weeping alone;
The wreath of white roses is torn from her brow,
And the heart of the bridemaid is desolate now.

With smiles and caresses she decked the fair bride,
And then led her forth with affectionate pride;
She knew that together no more they should dwell,
Yet she smiled when she kissed her and whisper'd farewell.

She would not embitter a festival day,
Nor send her sweet sister in sadness away:
She hears the bells ringing, she sees her depart,
She cannot veil longer the grief of her heart.

She thinks of each pleasure, each pain that endears
The gentle companion of happier years;
The wreath of white roses is torn from her brow,
And the heart of the bridemaid is desolate now.

## Sales at Auction.

*On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23d,*

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, A LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT of freshly imported Staple and Fancy

**Dry Goods,**

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

*Superfine, Fine and Common Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics, &c. &c.*

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

*Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery Ware, &c.*

Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 4, 1828. 87-ts.

## Postponement.

AS the GOODS advertised for sale by the Subscribers, on the 23d inst., are not expected to arrive in time, the sale is consequently postponed till

*TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th,*

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 16, 1828.

## A New Bargain!

THE Subscriber will certainly sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next, on the premises, the *TRACT OF LAND* on which he now lives, on the following terms, viz. one third part of the purchase money to be paid 1st of January, 1829, one third the 1st of January, 1830, and the remaining third the 1st of January, 1831. Bonds with approved securities, will be required, or notes negotiable at either of the Banks at Raleigh. The above tract of Land is situated in the county of Granville, 8 miles south of Roanoke, and 17 miles north of Oxford, lying on the waters of Grassy and Jonathan's Creeks, containing nineteen hundred acres, six or seven hundred of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Cotton, Corn, and Tobacco. There are about 150 or 200 acres of low grounds. Of the ridge land seven or eight hundred acres contiguous to the dwelling, are inferior to none in this section of the country, with ten or fifteen constant Springs. The improvements are extensive; the dwelling house is among the largest, most roomy, and in every respect, the most convenient in the county. It is new and built of the very best materials, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking a large extent of country. The out houses of every kind, are also new, and in a style of accommodation suited to the dwelling house. Within half a mile of the dwelling, are a saw and grist mill, and cotton gin. The grist mill yields 1000 bushels of corn and 150 or 200 bushels of wheat per annum. A ready sale may always be made of the produce of the saw mill. It contains an extensive Orchard, with a great variety of fruits. The tract is situated in the centre of a neighborhood, which for health, wealth, intelligence, morals, and every social consideration, yields to none in the State. The subscriber forbears a more minute description of the above tract, as those wishing to purchase, are expected to come and judge for themselves, previously to the day of sale.

HENRY YOUNG.

*Granville Co. Sept.* 1, 1828.

## *Mansion House.*



THE Subscriber having moved from Camden to this place, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken that well known stand, adjoining the *COURT HOUSE SQUARE*, recently occupied by Mr. John W. Clark, and usually known as CLARKS' HOTEL, where he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

under the above title. The premises are spacious, and well adapted to the business; the Stables are large and supplied with careful Ostlers; and Travellers will find every convenience customary in the best houses of the kind.

To Professional Gentlemen and others having business in this place connected with the Courts, this Establishment offers advantages superior to any other.

Persons travelling with their families can be accommodated with private apartments, and every attention will be given to insure the comfort of those who may call.

Members of the approaching Legislature would be accommodated in the best manner.

Town Boarders can be accommodated at the terms usual in this place. JOHN McCOLL.

*Columbia, S. C., September* 9th, 1828. 89-5w.

## Cash for Rags.

THE highest prices in cash will be paid for 16,000 pounds clean Linen and Cotton *Rags*, in quantities not less than 500lbs.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

*August* 28. 89tf

## Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

## Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

*June* 19, 1828. 76-tf.

## Notice.

ON the last Saturday in September next, will be let out to the lowest bidder, the building of Centre Church, near Campbell Terry's, in Robeson county. The Undertaker will be furnished with a draught of the same, with certain requisitions for the completion of the work. Further information may be obtained by reference to any one of the Commissioners.

JOHN McLEAN,
RODERICK McNAIR,
ARCH'D McKAY,
ARCH'D SMITH,
JOHN CARMICHAEL,

*August* 28, 1828. 3t—28A11&25S.

## Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

*Fayetteville, Sept* 8, 1828.—90tf

## Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON.

*August* 11, 1828.



## Further Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*, of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

*August* 10. 84tf.



I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and N. York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufacturing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best workmanship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES*, of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Two doors East of Market Square.

*July* 31. 82tf.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Jesse Birdsall, vs. J. B. Stillwell and Wm. A. Matthews. } Original Attachment.

ON motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, for the defendants, Wm. A atthews, and J. B. Stillwell, to appear, plead or demur, on or before the next Term of this Court.

Test, THO. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

88-ow.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, 1828.

Jesse Birdsall, vs. Wm. A. Mathews. } Original Attachment.

ON motion, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, for the defendant, William A. Mathews, to appear, plead or demur, on or before the next term of this Court.

Test, THO. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

88-6w.

## The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

**GROCERIES,**

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
} WINES.
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

*April* 3, 1828. 65-tf.

**Blanks for sale.**

## *The Mansion Hotel*



Is now undergoing a thorough repair out and inside, the establishment to be enlarged with additional Rooms, such as Billiards, Baths, Barber's and other offices fitted up. The vegetable and pleasure Gardens, with summer Houses, all to be made new. The Stables stand in the rear, adjoining large lots of ground well calculated for the erection of Pavilions for public exhibition.

The location of the Mansion as respects business or health, is particularly favorable, being central, dry and free from moisture or stagnant waters of any kind, and when the rubbish and filth are removed from the houses and premises, it will prove a desirable residence for any family fond of a pleasant, rural and healthy situation. The buildings are large and airy, embracing a front of 120 feet on Hay street and extending back 82 feet, including piazza. The Parlours, Dining Rooms, Bar, Supper and Ball Rooms, together with the first floor of Bed Rooms, are all spacious and well arranged, with Bells to each room. There are few Hotels better calculated to afford comfort and convenience to the occupants and residents, than this pleasant and extensive establishment.

It is expected the improvements will be completed by the middle of next November, and now offer the premises for rent, to any person calculated to manage to advantage a genteel establishment. The Hotel will be rented with or without furniture, if early application is made. For terms apply to the

*Proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.*

Fayetteville, N. C.

*September* 4. 87tf.

## *Cheap Goods.*

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8 4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French and English super, black and drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and Camp'd. Scotch Mull do
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety,
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

*Fayetteville, N. C., Sept.* 4, 1828. 87tf.

## Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE*, and that she belongs to Thomas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.

*July* 23, 1828. 82tf.

## New Goods.

**C. & P. MALLETT,**

*Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of*

**GOODS,**

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice; among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

*November* 1, 1827. 43tf

## *Lafayette Hotel,*

HAY STREET,

*FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.*

**RICH'D COCHRAN**



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

**Father and Mother,**

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable nd pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

*July* 31. 82-tf.



At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

*August* 14.

## For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

*August* 14. 84tf.



## Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

*June* 1828. 76tf.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

*Spring Term*, 1828.

Jannetta Jones vs. George K. Jones. } Petition for Divorce & Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George K. Jones, is not a resident of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *North Carolina Journal* and *Carolina Observer*, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, and demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Test,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

80-3m

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

*Spring Term*, 1828.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. William L. Adams. } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land in Richmond county.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the Defendant, William L. Adams, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead and replevy, final judgment will be entered, and execution issue accordingly.

Witness,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

## Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Db do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Clerks' Fee Bills,
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

**Printing neatly executed At this Office.**

## Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Robbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

## For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured at this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD,

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

*Fayetteville, April* 23, 1828. 68tf.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and make payment before the 1st day of August next, and all those having claims against him will please present them for settlement.

WM. TRACY.

*Lafayette Hotel, 17th July*, 1828.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

*April* 22, 1828. 68tf.

## Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

***Hardware & Cutlery***

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

*Groceries,*
*Paints, Oils,*
*Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.*

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

## $20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Neville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

## Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting in a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentine
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McART

*Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.*